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VEL. XXXI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.

Nº. 4,683.

THE EVENING STAR

THE GREAT TOPIC. As the great impeachment trial will then have fatrly commenced, all eyes will naturally be twrned toward the Capitol to-morrow. What the final issue will be, it were idle to now attempt to foretell. Opinions differ widely on this point, of course; but so far as our observation extends among those best qualified to judge dispassionately, the weight of opinion seems to

be that the articles presented by the House, or some of them at least, will be sustained by the Senate. But however this may be, public attention will be engrossed by the subject until it is disposed of, and the verdict, whatever it may be, will, we have no doubt, be cheerfully acquiesced in and sustained by the people at large, who are only anxious that the trial shall be tairly conducted, and hopeful that its termination will bring peace. Considering the extent to which the subject

has engaged and will continue to attract the public attention, all matters tending to throw light upon it, and particularly in regard to the circumstances and details of other like trials, will have interest for the general reader. In this view of the case, we venture to reproduce some of the incidents connected with the one which must always be regarded as the great historical precedent—that of Warren Hastings as sketched by Macaulay, even at the risk of wearying those who have lately refreshed their recollection by a re-examination of the whole

That wonderful man, it will be remembered. returned to England in 1785, after a career in India as strangely interesting and brilliantly successful as anything presented by romance. Commencing in an obscure position in the service of the East India Company, and reaching the high position of Governor General of that populous and wealthy country, bending every thing to his own will, and pausing at nothing necessary to carry out his purposes, it is not to be wondered that his record furnished flaws for his enemies, of which he had many, combining in a remarkable degree bitterness, persistency and ability, nor, indeed, that he should have committed grave and inexcusable ex-Within a week after he landed at Plymonth,

Burke gave notice in the House of Commons

of a motion "seriously affecting a gentleman lately returned from India." The session was too far advanced to enter upon the subject hen; and so secure did Hastings feel in the fa vor of the Government and the East India Company, that he seemed to have no fear of the result, even if the matter were brought to trial, which some of his friends doubted. Indeed, it might have been forgotten or indefinitely postponed, but for his own inudicious conduct and that of his champion in Parliament, Major Scott, who, early in the following session, called up the subject. This challenge compelled the opposition to come forward as accusers, or to acknowledge themselves calumniators. They chose the former course, and Burke commenced the preparation of his case, with such energy and ability as only he possessed. After considerable delay, the preliminary steps having been taken meantime, the prosecution brought forward the charge of the mercenary use of British troops, by Hastings, for the subjugation of one of the Indian provinces in the interest of a neighboring chief. From that he was absolved, by a vote of 119 against 67 His friends were now confident of victory; but in a few days Mr. Fox brought forward, with great ability and eloquence, the charge of maltreating Cheyte Sing. another native chief, whom Hastings had arrested and heavily flued. Hastings' old enemy Sir Philip Francis, followed on the same side. and he, in turn, was followed by Pitt, who was regarded as Hastings' friend. Pitt's speech in general terms, favored the late Governor General's course in the matter in inquiry, but he concluded by saying that though he thought it right in Hastings to fine Cheyte Sing for contumacy, yet the amount exacted was too great for the offence, and on this ground he favored Mr. Fox's motion. The House and the country were thunderstruck. Various reasons were assigned for Pitt's course, but whatever the cause, it had its influence, and the motion prevailed by a vote

In the following year the charge touching the spoliation of the Princesses of Oude was brought forward in a master speech by Sheridan. This was carried, after a feeble opposition by Hastings' friends, by a vote of 175 to 68. Flushed with victory, and strongly sup-

ported by public opinion, the opposition now brought forward a succession of charges, relating chiefly to pecuniary transactions. The result was that the House agreed to twenty articles or charges, and directed Burke to go before the House of Lords and impeach the late Governor General of high crimes and misdemeanors. The illustrious accused was at the same time arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and carried to the bar of the Peers. The session was, however, too near its close to allow the trial to begin then, and the prisoner was released on bail and proceedings postponed

When Parliament met the following season the Commons proceeded to elect a committee for managing the impeachment. In regard to this Macaulay says:

"Burke stood at the head, and with him were associated most of the leading members of the opposition. But when the name of Francis was read a fierce contention arose. It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at feud during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives, and that it would be improper and indelicate to select a private enemy to be a public accuser. It was urged on the other side with great force, particularly by Mr. Windham, that impartiality, though the first duty of a judge, had never been reckoned among the qualities of an advocate; that in the ordinary administration of criminal justice among the English. the aggrieved party, the very last person who ought to be admitted into the jury box, is the prosecutor; that what was wanted in a manaand odor, immedi te in its action, and free from but that he should be able, well informed, energetic and active. The ability and information of Francis were admitted; and the very animosity with which he was reproached, whether a virtue or a vice, was at least a pledge for his energy and activity. It seems difficult to refute these arguments. But the in-veterate enmity borne by Francis to Hastings had excited general disgust. The House de-cided that Francis should not be a manager."

Preparations for the trial having proceeded rapidly, the sittings of the Court commenced on the 13th of February, 1788. The spectacle presented is thus portrayed by the great his-

torian: "The place was worthy of such a trial. It was the great hall of William Rufus, the hal which had resounded with acclamations at the nauguration of thirty kings, the hall which had witnessed the just sentence of Bacon and the just absolution of Somers, the hall where the eloquence of Strafford had for a moment ewed and melted a victorious party inflamed with just resentment, the hall where Charles had confronted the High Court of Justice with Insanity may ensue. Our fiesh and blood are sup-ported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, the placid courage which has half redeemed his is me. Neither military nor civil pomp was wanting. The avenues were lined with grena-diers. The streets were kept clear by cavalry. The peers, robed in gold and ermine, were marshalled by the heralds under Garter-King-at-Arms. The judges, in their vestments of state. attended to give advice on points of law. Near a hundred and seventy lords, three-fourths of the upper house, as the upper house then was, walked in solemn order from their usual place of assembling to the tribunal. The junior Baron present led the way,—George Elliott, Lord Heathfield, recently ennobled for his memorable defense of Gibraltar against the fleets and armies of France and Spain. The long procession was closed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of the realm, by the great dignitaries, and by the brothers and sons of the king. Last of all came the Prince of Wales, conspicuous by his fine person and noble bearing. The grey old walls were hung with scarlet. The long galleries were crowded by an audience such as has rarely excited the fears or the emulation of an orator. There were

gathered together, from all parts of a great, free, enlightened and prosperous empire, grace and female lovelines wit and learning, the representatives of every science and of every

"The sergeants made proclamation. Hastings advanced to the bar and bent his knee. The culprit was indeed not unworthy of that great presence. He had ruled an extensive and populous country, had made laws and treaties, had sent forth armies, had set up and pulled down princes, and in his high place had so borne himself that all had feared him, that most had loved him, and that hatred itself could deny him no title to glory except virtue. He looked like a great man, and not like a bad man. A person small and emaciated, yet de-riving dignity from a carriage which, while it indicated deference to the court, indicated, also, habitual self-possession and self-respect, a high and intellectual forehead, a brow pensive, but not gloomy, a mouth of inflexible decision, a face pale and worn, but serene, on which was written, as legibly as under the picture in the council chamber at Calcutta, mens equa in arduis; such was the aspect with which the great Proconsul precented himself to his judges.

"His counsel accompanied him, men all of whom were afterwards raised by their talent and learning to the highest posts in their pro-fession; the bold and strong-minded Law, after-

more humane and eloquent Dallas, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Plomer, who, near twenty years later, successfully conducted in the same high court the de-fence of Lord Melville, and subsequently became Vice-Chancellor and Master of the Rolls. "But ne.ther the culprit nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. In the midst of the blaze of red drapery, a space had been fitted up with green benches and tables for the Commons. The managers, with Burke at their head, appeared in full dress. The collectors of gossip did not fail to remark that even Fox, generally so regardless of his appearance, had paid to the illustrious tribunal the compliment of wearing a bag and sword. Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment, and his commanding, copious, and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. Age and blindness had unfitted Lord North for the duties of a public prosecutor; and his friends were left without the help of his excellent sense, his tact, and his urbanity. But in spite of the absence

wards Chief Justice of the King's Bench; the

contained an array of speakers such as perhaps had not appeared together since the great age of Athenian eloquence. * * * "The charges and answers of Hastings were first read The ceremony occupied two whole days, and was rendered less tedious than it would otherwise have been by the silver voice and just emphasis of Cowper, the clerk of the court, a near relation of the amiable poet. On the third day Burke rose. Four sittings were occupied by his opening speech, which was intended to be a general introduction to all

of these two distinguished members of the lower

house, the box in which the managers stood

At length the orator concluded. Raising his voice till the old arches of Irish oak resounded

"Therefore hath it with all confidence been ordered, by the Commons of Great Britain, that I impeach Warren Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanors. I impeach him in the name of the Commons' House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed. I impeach him in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honor he has sullied. I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert. Lastly, in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and

oppressor of all." Then commenced the struggle between the counsel and the managers. The accusers wished the investigation of each charge closed before another was commenced. The opposite course was desired by Hastings and his counsel, and the point was finally decided by the judges in favor of the accused. The conduct of that part of the case relating to the Princesses of Oude was entrusted to Sheridan, and so great was the public anxiety to hear him that during the two days through which his speech lasted the hall was crowded to suffocation, and fifty guineas were said to have been paid for a single ticket. The interest taken by the public in the trial at its commencement did not last, however. The spectacle soon lost its attraction of novelty. The trial went on languidly, until at length, in the Spring of 1795, the decision was pronounced. As to the judgment there was little anxiety, as it had long been known that there was a large majority for the defendant. Nevertheless many wished to see the pageant, and the crowd on the last day of the trial was nearly as great as on the first. Only twenty-nine peers voted. Of these only six found Hastings guilty on the charges relating to Cheyte Sing and to the Princesses. On other charges the vote against him was still smaller, and of some he was unanimously absolved. Says the historian : "He was then called to the bar, was informed from the wool sack that the Lords had acquitted him, and was solemnly discharged. He bowed respectfully and re-

In this connection it will be both curious and interesting to understand Lord Macaulay's views as to the act of impeachment. On this

point,-writing in October, 1841,-he says: "In truth it is impossible to deny that impeachment, though it is a fine ceremony, and hough it may have been useful in the seventeenth century, is not a proceeding from which much good can now be expected. Whatever confidence may be placed in the decision of the peers on an appeal arising out of ordinary litigation, it is certain that no man has the least confidence in their impartiality when a great public functionary, charged with a great State crime, is brought to their bar. They are all politicians. There is hardly one among them whose vote on an impeachment may not be confidently predicted before a witness is ex-

Touching the effect of the proceeding upon the public mind, particularly where it is prolonged, he holds the following opinion:

"We have said that the decision had been fully expected. It was also generally approved. At the commencement of the trial there had been a strong and indeed unreasonable feeling against Hastings. At the close of the trial there was a feeling equally strong and equally unreasonable in his favor. On cause of the change was, no doubt, what is commonly called the fickleness of the multitude, but what seems to us to be merely the general law of human nature. Both in individuals and in masses violent excitement is always followed by remission, and often by reaction. We are all inclined to depreciate whatever we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where have shown undue rigor. It was the case of Hastings. The length of his trial, moreover, made him an object of compassion It was thought, and not without reason, that even if he was guilty, he was still an ill-used man, and that an impeachment of more than eight years was more than a sufficient punishment. It was also felt that, in the ordinary course of criminal law, a defendant is not allowed to set off his good actions against his crimes, a great political cause should be tried on different principles, and that a man who had governed an empire during thirteen years might have done some very reprehensible things, and yet might be on the whole de-serving of rewards and honors rather than of

fine and imprisonment." The striking contrasts presented by and the curious analogies existing to some extent between the case of Warren Hastings and that of President Johnson, no less than the conclusions in relation to the general subject of impeachment expressed by the eminent historian, must forcibly impress the mind of every one who has given it thoughtful attention, and they will give rise also to reflections varied and valuable in their character, according to the stand point from which it is viewed. The subject is, in all its aspects, a suggestive one but we have given so much of our limited space to the resume above that we find ourselves without room for the expression of such thoughts as it naturally excites. Our readers cannot fail, however, to appreciate for themselves its many salient features, and to attach, without prompting, due weight and significance

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET.-There was a special meeting of the Cabinet this after-noon, all the members present, and the session continued for some time.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the name of Arthur Shepherd to be Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia,

Washington News and Gossip.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL STAN-BERY ACCEPTED .- At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President accepted the resignation of Hon. Henry Stanbery, who ceases to be Attorney General of the United States.

Hon O. H. Browning will temporarily act as Attorney General, to sign opinions, &c. It is understood that Mr. Stanbery retires in order to devote himself entirely to the legal defence of the President, in the coming trial.

The President deeply regrets the loss of Mr. Stanbery from his Cabinet, but of course mus feel much satisfaction at being able to retain his valuable services on the trial.

Not So .- It was telegraphed from here several days ago that General Sickles had been ordered to join his regiment by the President. I was supposed that this had been done by the President because General Sickles was assisting the Radical ticket in New Hampshire. It is understood, however, that General Sickles has not been ordered to join his regiment, but the mistake arose from the fact that Lieut. Col. Sikes, of the 5th regiment, was ordered to report to the commander of the Fifth Military District to assume command of the 20th regiment, lately commanded by General Steele,

THE BOARD OF IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS were in session to-day and examined a number of witnesses, and they will be fully prepared to proceed with the trial to-morrow. Judge Bingham and Thaddnes Stevens were both present at the meeting to-day. The friends of Mr. Chase say that he will insist in the Court to-morrow that the time be extended to the President in which to prepare his case, if he shall so demand, and Mr. Chase maintains that the trial will not commence for twenty or thirty days.

MRS. AND MISS MATTHEWS held their usual Wednesday afternoon reception yesterday at their residence at West LaFayette square. Among those who called were: Mrs. Senator Wilson; Mrs. Senator Morrill, of Maine: Miss Morrill; Mrs. Senator Edmunds; Mrs. Representative Woodbridge; Mrs.C. A. Eldridge; Mrs. James E. Wetmore; Mrs. Worthington C. Smith; Mrs. Z. E. Robbins; Mrs. Albert D. Robinson; Mrs. R. F. Buel; Miss Pruyn, of New York; and Miss McCorkle.

PREHARATIONS FOR THE IMPEACEMENT TRIAL.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has appointed some thirty additional doorkeepers to preserve order in the Senate galleries during the impeachment trial. Tickets of ample size so that "those who run may read," have been prepared to be issued to those admitted to the galleries. The reporters gallery has been enlarged fer the occasion so as to accommodate sixty persons, and tickets are to-day being issued to the members of the press by Mr. Parsons, clerk to Senator Wade.

CONFIRMATIONS .- The following confirmations were made by the Senate in executive session yesterday:-J. Ross Browne, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; Charles K. Tuckerman, of New York, to be Minister Resident to

ADDITIONAL DOORKEEPERS .- The Sergeantat-Arms of the Senate has commissioned a number of additional doorkeepers to assist in preserving order in the galleries during the

RAID ON SENATOR ANTHONY .- In conseuence of a statement in a city paper that Senator Anthony would give out tickets for admission to the Senate galleries on the impeachment trial, a persistent crowd of would-be spectators besieged his quarters to-day after a sort calculated to try the temper of even that urbane gentleman. The statement was entirely erroneous, he having no more to do with giving out tickets than any other Senator.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Stevens reported the bill to admit Alabama as a State, his feeble physical condition warns him not to attempt to manage it, and that duty has, accordingly, been entrusted to Mr. Farnsworth. Mr. Stevens, however, watches its progress through the House. When present at the sessions now he does not occupy his regular seat, but sits in a chair at the Clerk's desk, to the left of the Speaker.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL IS NOW A aw, the President having failed to return it to Congress with his approval or objections within the Constitutional ten days, which expired

THE ACTION OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS AN-NULLED .- Before a military commission which convened at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 11th of May, 1867-of which Brevet Major N. A. M. Dudley was president—Abel Wall, a citizen, was found guilty of burglary and assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to hard labor in the Little Rock (Arkansas) Penitentiary for seven years, but the sentence was subsequently mitigated to one year. In General Court Martial Orders No. 10,

sued from the Adjutant General's Office, by direction of the President, and signed by command of General Grant, the President directs that the unexecuted part of the sentence be remitted and the prisoner be released from cus-

Before another military commission which on vened at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 24th of september, 1867, of which Col. E. Swift was president, Richard Fitzgerald, a citizen, was ried for killing a colored man named Bester itzgerald, on the 25th of December, 1865, in Panola county, Miss., found guilty, and sentenced to ten year's imprisonment in the Little Rock, Arkansas, penitentiary; but in consequence of the extreme youth of the accused, and the threats to kill him made by the negrothe sentence was commuted to one year. In general court-martial orders No. 11, signed by command of Gen. Grant, the President diects that the unexecuted portion of the sentence be remitted, and the prisoner be released from custody.

THE MCARDLE CASE. - The Supreme Cour did not commence to consider the McArdle case until to-day, and there is good authority for saying that no decision will be rendered for two or three weeks yet.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS held an informal meeting this morning and agreed to the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic Apropriation bill, repealing the law providing for a Bureau of Emigration, and striking out the ten thousand dollar appropriation therefor.

CONSCIENCE MONEY .- The Secretary of the Treasury this morning received a letter from a person in New York, enclosing \$50, which the writer desired to have placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS .- The receipts from customs at the ports below-named from March 1st to 7th were as follows :- Boston. 83(0,945.53; New York, \$2,494,933.15; Philadelphia, \$141,745.51; Baltimore, \$95,849.57; Balti-more, (February 24th to 29th.) \$70,211.44. Total. \$3,103,685.20.

CONVICTED OF FRAUD ON THE PENSION

Office.-On the 5th of the present month. Henry V. Stonehouse, of Charleston, South Carolina, was indicted for a violation of the thirteenth section of the act of July 4, 1864. The accused had received for Thomas Green, a private Company C, U. S. Colored Troops, pension amounting to \$109.60, and retained \$51.85 as his fee for prosecuting the claim; \$10 being all he had a right to demand under the statute. After a trial lasting three days, Henry V. Stonehouse the pensioner's agent of July 4, 1864. statute. After a trial lasting three days, Henry V. Stonehouse, the pensioner's agent, was convicted, and Judge Bryan, presiding in the U. S. District Court at Charleston, has sentenced the accused ato suffer imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of \$150 and the costs of the prosecution." The indictment in this case covered simply the offense of demanding a fee in excess of \$10, as allowed by the act of Congress specified; and the Commissioner of Pensions is disposed to vindicate the rights of all pensioners and of the Government wherever violated.

POLITICAL.-Our exchanges are all moralizing upon the result of the New Hampshire election. The New York Post says:

"A part of this result is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the bad tactics of the Democrats, who persistently refuse to learn the lessons taught by the war, but go on in their old errors. as if the popular conviction was not as fixed in regard to that as the decrees of fate. They will still allow such recreants as ex-President Pierce. Henry Clay Dean, Chauncey Burr, and others of the sort, to speak in their name; to utter silly and nauseous disloyalty; to traduce the motives of that large band of patriots who, irrespective of party, fought the battles of the Union: to deny the grandeur and glory of the most glorious event in the history of the Republic; to predict renewed domestic violence; and otherwise outrage the patriotic instincts and memories of the great mass of the people So long as the leaders suffer such things to be done, they will count in vain upon the bad management at Washington. That management might be ten times as bad, and yet would not avail an opposition which had not sense enough to see that disloyalty, and every sign of sympathy with disloyalty, is utterly abhorrent to the American mind."

The New York Sun says! The New York Sun says:

"The total vote is very largely increased over that of any former election; but the greater proportion of this increase was cast for the Democratic candidate. This leaves the Republicans successful in the State, but by a majority somewhat diminished from that of last year. This result will encourage both parties. The Democrats will feel that they have made a great gain, and that another effort of equal spirit and earnestness will give them the State, the Republinestness will give them the State, the Republicans will say that they have resisted and overcome the utmost onset of the enemy, and that with reason the vigilance and enthusiasm they can count upon the control of the State for an indefinite period in the future. Thus, instead of being a decisive election, this is a sort of drawn battle, which leaves the combatants with energy unbroken and hope still confi-

The New York Times says: "It would seem from this election that neither the failure of reconstruction, nor the impeachment of the President, has seriously weakened the strength of the Republicans. The election could not have come off at a more unfavorable time for them in many respects. The South ern policy of Congress has just shown its weak ness and its worst results. The unprecedented step of impeachment has just been resorted to with every prospect of a conviction. There are enough signs of negro domination in the South to give the Democrats a good subject to work on. There is great ground of dissatisfaction with Congress for its dilatoriness and imbecility in dealing with the crushing burdens of taxation-in failing to give the country a satisfactory financial policy-in trifling with public corruption, and in ignoring the great practical interests of the nation. And yet, though the ling is everywhere strong on these points, the Republicans have been able to carry a majority of the people with them. There is no doubt that the present New Hampshire election, being conducted exclusively on national issues, in a closely contested State, and after the most vigorous campaign; may be taken as an indication of the highest significance, in reference to the drift of public sentiment, and its bearing upon the next Presiden. tial election and the other general elections of the year. It must be remembered, however, that the Republicans, even in this New England State, have only been able to hold their own, and that a very slight change would have reversed the result. There is still reason for the leaders of the party to act with temperance, decency and common sense."

The Herald sums up thus: "This result in New Hampshire leads us to hese conclusions:—That while the copperhead have crippled the democracy the name of Gen eral Grant, as the Presidential candidate of the republicans, has been a tower of strength to their State ticket; that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson has not hurt them, and has perplexed the opposition, and that the best thing that Mr. Johnson can now do to save himself is to resign his office, and let the radicals have full swing in the Executive as in the Legisla tive Department, in order that the country may be fully enlightened as to their schemes and purposes. Give them full scope, and they may yet work out the problem of their own destrucion before November, especially with "Old Ben Wade" as pro tem. President of the United

"In several of the elections of the last ten years, the Democrats-knowing that they were to be beaten-have failed to call out their full vote; but, whenever this has not been the case the Republican majority has ranged from three to four thousand when it has not (as in 1-62) been reduced far below it. In the spring of 1856 it was barely carried against the Democrats; in the ensuing fall, Fremont carried it on a full vote by five thousand. If any one is beotted enough to bet on a Democratic gain next fall in any State, we are very sure that he cannet be fool enough to squander his money on New Hampshire."

The New York Commercial says: "The election, coming so early in the season. regarded as a sign of the future, and whichever party carries the State is warranted in its claim to all the capital legitimately made by it So that in spite of all the blunders and shortcomings of Radicalism, the people of New Hampshire have yet faith in Republicanism. and they give the first earnest of the political promise that Grant shall be next President."

- Brigham Young's annual message to the Utah Legislature is a business-like document and touches upon the admission of the Territory as a State, saying that Congress would do a simple act of justice in "laying aside all narrowness of opinion and bigotry, and granting the admission.

- Thaddeus Stevens, when asked if, as he approached the grave, he did not feel like forgiving his enemies, straightened back and replied: "Yes, just as God forgives Satan."

DEATH OF COL. ANDREWS .- Col. Timothy P Andrews, of the United States army, died in this city yesterday evening, aged seventy-four years. He was appointed a paymaster in the army in 1822, and continued to hold the appointment until 1847, when he resigned it to take command of the regiment of voltigeurs. raised for the Mexican war. He was distinguished in the battle of El Molino, and brevet ted a brigadier general for gallant and merito rious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. Or the close of that war, he was reinstated by acof Congress in his old situation of paymaster. and in 1851 was promoted to the position o Deputy Paymaster General. He was appointed Paymaster General in September, 1863, and retited November, 1:61, since which time he had been president of the board for the examination of paymasters and inspector of the pay department. His funeral will take place from his latresidence, No. 447, corner of Fourteenth and G streets north, at 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS. The report made by Mr. Van Wyck, from the Retrenchment Committee in the House of Rep. resentatives, yesterday, in reference to the charges made by Mr. Logan, from Illinois, concerning the alleged false destruction of \$18.640,000 of United States bonds, embraces substantially the explanation of the matter published in the STAR of Tuesday. After reciting the facts, the report concludes as follows: The committee having found nothing irregular in the matters referred to, that no frauds were attempted, neither could any bave been consummated in the case of registered bonds. do therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideratiod of the resolution."

THE REMAINS OF ADMIRAL BELL AND LIEUT COMMANDER REED .- Secretary Wells this morning received dispatches from Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, commanding Asiatic Squadron, dated Hiogo, January 16th. giving the particulars of the drowning of Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell, and Flag Lieutenant Commander Reed, with ten of the crew of the Hartford, which occurred on the morning of the 11th of January last, off Osaka, Japan, accounts of which have heretofore been published. Commodore Goldsborough says he will send the remains of Admiral Bell and Lieut Commander Reed to Hong Kong in the steamer Aronstook, and from theses here in steamer Arcostook, and from thence home in the storeship Supply. The Supply was an-nounced to leave Hong Kong on the 1st of Feb-ruary, and will arrive here about the 1st of

Commodore Coldsborough also encloses or-ders, in which he returns his thanks to Lieut ders, in which he returns his thanks to Lieut Commander F. J. Higgins, Lieut. J. H. Sands, and Boatswain W. Long, of the Hartford; to Lieut. Commander Charles S. Catton and Boatswain W. E. Leeds, of the Shenandoah; Acting Master Albert Taylor, of the Aroostook; Midshipman W. H. Emery, of the Iroquois, and to all the men who composed the crews of the boats belonging to the above-named vessels for their manly and noble conduct in going into the seri on the bar, at the risk of their own lives, to preserve those who were so unfortunately drowned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. This Afternoon's Proceedings.

SFRATE .- Mr. Grimes offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire over on objection of Mr. Edmunds.

ers of distilled spirits, which provides that alcohol or rum contracted for and distilled or redistilled prior to the passage of the act of Jan- ment. uary, 1868, can be exported, if done within 30

the period to sixty days.

Mr. Morgan explained that the object was to

Mr. Sherman explained that the bill would open a door to trands. He understood that come vessels were now waiting in Boston to lead with whisky, which they might land in Nova Scotia or some other adjacent country, and the revenue would be thus defrauged out of 82 per gallon.

After some further discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over, On motion of Mr. Van Winkle, the House bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 was taken up. [It provides that the names of such of the surviving officers and enlisted men who served consecutively for three months in the war of 1812, who were honorably discharged, and who during the late rebellion gave no aid to the enemies of the Government, but were constantly loyal to the Government, and who can truthfully take the oath of 1862, shall be placed upon the pension

amendment to strike out the words "who are in circumstances which render them dependent on others for support. Mr. Edmunds argued against the amendment, as not only giving pensions to the needy sol-

cumstances. Mr. Van Winkle briefly advocated the bill. There were not many of these soldiers surviving, and the Government could not do better than to recognize their services. Mr. Sherman said the treasury of the country

Mr. Van Winkle did not think there would be more than 5,000 applications.

laid before the House a communication from the Treasurer of the United States in relation to certain contracts. Referred to Committee on Also, laid before the House resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature in relation to the im-

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill in relation to covering into the United

the cotton cases which was pending at the adjournment yes-Mr. Logan resumed his remarks, and called

there was great irregularity. Mr. Welker (O.) explained that he could not entirely agree that there was no irregularity. He bad not seen the statement at the close of the report, but the chairman, (Mr. Van Wyck) had been authorized to close the report, and no doubt be thought he was carrying out the intention of the committee when he made the closing

striking it out if Mr. Jenckes was willing. ated by a statement made in the House, they had made a rush to contradict it. They seeme

Mr. Randall (Pa.) said he had not had an oportunity as a member of the committee to hear my of the testimony in the case; but he had hitherto made an examination, and thought Mr. He did not want to be accused, ther

ng, the hour of the latter expired. Mr. Price (lowa) said he had no daubt this nvestigation and the report of the committee would result in great good, as it would doubtless lead to a more careful keeping of the books, and no more charges of irregularity would then

previously sent to the desk concluded. The Clerk was proceeding to read some testimony af a very disgraceful character upon Mr. Clark, when its further reading was objected o, and the objection was sustained. Mr. Logan called the attention of the House and country to the fact that the testimony against one of the principal officers of the Treasury was so damning and disgraceful that it could not be read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said that on a visit to New York some years ago he was shown the dies, &c., of the Treasury bills, and became satisfied that the whole responsibility for the notes of this Government, and the whole integrity of the Government, rested upon one man, and that was the man who might be at the head of the Printing Bureau. After obtaining this information, he (Mr. Dawes) had come back and made an effort to have the Printing Bureau broken up. He had nothing now to say against Mr. Clark personally, but he did desire to say that the responsibility was too great to rest upon the shoulders of one man. St. Paul himself could scarcely be trusted with so great a responsibility.

so great a responsibility.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) addressed the House in favor of the adoption of his resolution. Mr. Clark might be as honest a man as there was one in the country, but the responsibility was too great to rest upon any one man.

THURSDAY, March 12.

into the expediency of reducing the duties on for ign merchandise in the same ratio as the reduction of internal taxation, which was laid Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill for the relief of certain export-

days, on proper proof.

The committee recommend the extension of

meet the case of merchans who had already made contracts for delivery.

The Committee on Pensions reported an

diers of 1812, but to those who were in good cir-

could not afford the drain which the passage of this bill would cause. There would be at least 30,000 applications.

House or Representatives .- The Speaker

peachment of President Johnson. Referred te Committee on Reconstruction. On motion of Mr. Garfield, (O.,) Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of Paymaster's accounts was taken from the Speaker's table and

States Treasury certain monies realized from The House resumed the consideration of the eport of the Committee on Retrenchment,

attention to the fact that while the report of the committee was not published in the Globe, it was published in the morning papers. Nor was the report published in full, for the leaf which was the material part, and which gave the proof to his (Mr. Logan's) statement, had been omitted. He did not know whether that was a proper way to publish reports, or not; but f it was, then this House was apparently desirous of suppressing truth and giving countenance to falsehood. He wanted this committee to say whether the report, as published, was their report. The last lause said that there was no irregularity. If the committee does say there is no irregularity, then you are willing to he country that millions of paper may be burned up, and yet it may be entered upon the books that bonds were destroyed. In this matter, the committee had attempted to place himself and Gen. Spinner at antipodes and in an antagonistic position, but he desired to say that no committee could make a quarrel between himself and Gen. Spinner. It was not Gen. Spinner who was to blame in this matter; but was Mr. Clark, the Chief of the Printing Bureau, who was responsible for this transaction, and if this House would bear with him he would have papers read having reference to that Bureau which would make devils blush at some of the transactions that had there taken place, and yet this man Clark tound plenty of defenders in this and the other end of the Capitol, and there were always genlemen to spring up and whitewash this man. With reference to the report of the committee, e would say that the gentleman from Ohio Mr. Welker) had this morning told him Logan) that he did not agree that there was no regularity in the proceedings. He thought

Mr. Van Wick explained that the word irregplarity was used at the suggestion of Mr.

Jenckes. He (Van Wyck) had no objection to Mr. Logan did not care what was stricken out or what was retained. He was talking about the report as it appeared published, and be thought that did injustice, as the testimony hould have been published with the report Mr. Legan then referred again to the haste with which Messrs. Van Wyck and Laflin rushed to the telegraph office to contradict his tatement. These gentlemen seemed to be selfconstituted special guardians of Treasury ends; and lest those bonds should be deprecito think that the eyes of the country would be upon them because they had discovered this raud, and were the special guardians of the

In conclusion, Mr. Logan sent to the clerk's lesk to have read, certain testimony taken by a emmittee of the House in 1862, showing that Mr. Clara was in no particular a competent erson for his position as Superintendent of the Printing Bureau. He wanted to show to the House the character of the man that members of this House attempted to whitewash.

Clark had conducted his bureau very loosely. attempt to whitewash Mr. Clark, or any one The Clerk commenced to read the statement ent up by Mr. Logan, but, pending the read-

Mr. Price yielded to Mr. Logan, who said he would not have the reading of the document

Mr. Randall (Pa.) demanded the reading of the report, and it was read by the Clerk.

After the report had been read, Mr. Randall offered a resolution to recommit the report, with instructions to the committee to report what changes are necessary in the law authorizing the printing of United States Treas-Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said that on a visit to

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) made a statement to show how frauds were perpetrated by duplication of

Mr. Halsey (N. J.) had read the resolution under which the Retrenchment Committee was originally appointed, to show that they were already charged with the duty contemplated by Mr. Randall's resolution. He proceeded to review the work already done by that committee, and thought they would do all that was con-templated by Mr. Kandali's resolution. He had no doubt but that the committee would pursue the investigation faithfully, and report such facts as the testimony would warrant.

Mr. Van Wyck (N. Y.) called attention to the fact that the debate had taken a wide range. He would repeat what he stated yesterday, that Mr. Logan's statement on Monday was calculated, whether correctly er not, to create the impression that fraud had been perpetrated, and that \$18,000,000 of bonds had been abstracted. The testimony in the case proves that there was no fraud whatever, The gentleman (Mr. Logan) said yesterday that as scon as a charge was made against the Treasury officials, attorneys sprang up to defend that Department, and that centlemen who wanted an investigation of Trensury affairs were covered all over with slime and fith. That was not the case, and he (Van Wyck) knew of no instance where he, or any other member of the committee, had attempted to whitewash any Treasury official. If fraud had been perpetrated, the committee would be as anxious to discover it and as anxious to bring the culprit to justice as the gentleman from Illinois could possibly be. But the gentleman seemed to think that members of this House had no right or antherity to contradict erroneous statements of fraud; but he believed that right did exist, and it was a duty to give the country a true state-

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR. This Afternoon's Dispatches.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

[By Cable to the Associated Press.] LIVERPOOL, March 12-Noon,-Advices have been received here stating that the Norvelle Helvetia was recently lost off the coast of Ireland. Her crew was saved. This is probably the vessel described as the bark N. Helvetla Captair Bernard, which left New Orleans on the first of February for Leverpool. London, March 12—Forencon.—Consols, 93a93 4. U. S. 5-20's, 714. Illinois Central, 80 4. Eries, 49 4.
FRANKFORT, March 12—Forencon.—U. S.

LIVERPOOL, March 12-Forenoon.-Cott easier, though quotably unaltered. To-day sales will probably not exseed 10,000 bales Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

LONDON, March 12-Afternoon .- U. S. 5-20's, 3 a71 %. Eries, 49%. Other securities un-LIVERPOOL, March 12-Afternoon,-Cotton quiet and steady. Corn, 42s 6d. Beef, 117s 6d. Pork firm. Lard dull. Naval stores dull.

ANTWERP, March 12-Afternoon .- Petroleum THE ERIE STOCK IMBROGLO NEW YORK, March 12 .- Both the Stock Exchange and open board, by a formal vote of today, decided not to receive any Eriestock dated.

after March 7th. This is done to prevent Mr. Drew from issuing any more stock. Rumor says that he has issued a large amount without FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—During the progress of a fire here this morning a wall fell, killing Edward Hauks, and seriously wounding Geo. Harman, both members of Spring Garden Company. Other firemen were in-

--A BOARD OF ARMY OFFICERS, consisting of Surgeon Robert Reyburn, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia; Brevet Major J. M. Brown, Disbursing Officer; and Brevet Major E. G. Townsend met at the headquarters of General C. H. Howard this morning at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of determining the amount of rent to be paid by the Freedmen's Bureau for the portion of square 815, owned by John Farley, upon which a part of Kendall Green barracks is located, and to determine the rate of rent to be paid for any other property occupied by the Bureau.

THE WHITE HOUSE.-There was a large crowd of visitors at the White House to-day. and many were admitted to see the President. Senator Hendricks, Collector Smythe. of New York General Thomas, and several members of Congress, had interviews with the President

PERSONAL.-Congressman Morrissey and John Quincy Adams have gone to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, Mr. Morrissey's malady is inflammatory rheumatism.

INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from this source to-day were \$59,164.70.

THE McCoole-Allen Affair .- A dispatch from St. Louis Monday says: The McCoole and Allen matter stands as follows: This morning McCoole deposited in the hands of the proprietor of the Broad-Guage Saloon \$500, as the first deposit in the match under the challenge telegraphed this morning. Allen says he is waiting to see if McCoole's friends will put up the second deposit of \$350 in the match made on Saturday night; if they fail, he will claim the forfeit, and be ready to accept McCoole's chal-lenge for a match for \$2,500 aside, sixty or ninety days after his fight with Coburn. The mill to be fought, however, within fifty miles of Cincinnati, instead of St. Louis. He claims that it has been his intention to fight the winner of the championship for \$2,500 to \$5,000, and his intention is still to fight in that regard. Many rumors have been in circulation during the day, and much excitement among the parties interested, but the above is believed to be a

fair statement of the case at present. FOREIGN NEWS .- Cable dispatches of last night say that General Dix has arrived in London on business connected with the Alabama claims, and will remain two or three weeks. The House of Commons, in Committee of the Whole, has agreed to report for the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone for the abolition of church rates. A treaty just con-cluded between the North German Confederation and the United States providing for the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens was yesterday unanimously ratified by the Federal Council. It is reported that a proposition was recently made to Lord Stanley to submit the Alabama claims to the arbitration of Prussia, and that he was willing to accept the proposition so far as it applied to the question of indemnity, but refused to submit the other points in the dispute. The trial of Captain Mackay, in Cork, Ireland, has been concluded. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty of

AFFAIRS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD. The following items are from the Mariborough Gazette of yesterday Arrests .- Officer Frazier, of Piscataway dis-

trict, brought to the jail of this county, yester-

day, three white men, charged with breaking

into the store of Mr. William Kerby, near Fort

Washington, in this county, on the night of the 6th inst. Their names are James Kelly, R. H. Clarke, and Daniel Sullivan-all United States Clerical Change.-Rev. Father Coll, who has for some years faithfully officiated at the Catholic Church in this village, has been sent by the Archbishop to the State of Ohio, and the Rev.

Father Lilly, of Kentucky, appointed to take charge of the church here. LAND SALES IN LOUDON COUNTY, VA .- The Leesburg Mirror reports the following: Amos Janney has bought the farm of Leonidas Pugh, near Hamilton, containing 75 acres, per acre The Valley Bank building, in this town, was

sold at public auction on Friday last, by H. G. Fant, Receiver, for the sum of \$4,025-L. W. S. Hough purchaser. The 99 acres of land heretofore advertised for sale by Matthew Harrison, commissioner, in the case of Coe vs. Coe, was sold on Monday for 825 per acre. John W. Wildman purcha-

Miss Josephine Fenton, eldest daughter of the Governor of New York, is learning to

write shorthand. By The use of the cigarette at the dinner table by Parisian ladies is at length beginning to be a custom. ESCAPE FROM JAIL .- One white man and

four negroes confined in jail at Drummond-town, Va., made their escape by setting fire to the building and burning the lock of the door. By The liquor law is enforced at Honolulu. A Portuguese victualler, for selling liquor to a native; was fined \$500.

Brigham Young runs a cotton factory, but has little occasion to watch the markets, because there is a large and constantly increasing demand for fabrics in his own househo A young Frenchman of Lille recently killed his two brothers to lessen the family expenses; whereupon the court found "extenuating circumstances."

A woman named Mannion was arrested at Toronto on the 7th, on suspicion of poisoning her husband and three children. One child died; the others are not expected to live. The classic London Spectator makes a curious slip when it speaks of Matilda Griggs, who "was stabbed by a lover to whom she had borne a child, in thirteen places."

In California, they deal properly with prize-fighters and their admirers. In one county in that State, three thousand people have been indicted for witnessing a prize-fight, and the sheriff is travelling about arresting the en-

Wankee (Wis.) County Bank, committed au-cide by shooting himself. The cause of his rash act was losses by speculation. The bank lose nothing.